

[Mr. A. R. Knapp]

[2nd February 1923]

Grant XXXII--cont.

we did so in accordance with certain established rules. The loans were granted under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Only certain persons are qualified to come under that Act and take loans, and it is in regard to persons who are not so qualified that we now want to utilize the residue left after wiping out the loans. It is only fair that we should consider their claims. There is no question here, Sir, of inviting people to make their claims, nor do I see any prospect of their making any more claims. It is now 18 months, Sir, since the rebellion, and I have no reason to suppose that any more claims will come hereafter. By this time every-one who is going to claim has claimed.

"Sir, I have already explained that I was taken aback by the tendency on the part of the House to repudiate a promise of the Government which I thought they would accept as undoubtedly the proper policy, and that repudiation, Sir, has made a considerable difference in my position. I cannot but regard the refusal of the House to make this grant which is needed to give Malabar a chance of settling down as entirely unsympathetic, whatever may be said to the contrary. But in all the circumstances I have come to the conclusion that the best thing I can do is not to press the Demand now but to reserve it and put it forward in the next budget (cheers). May I have your permission, Sir, not to press it?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Will the hon. Member tell me under what Standing Order?"

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"In the absence of a Standing Order, Sir, I understand the matter to be in your discretion."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I will take the sense of the House. I think the question of notice was referred to by more than one Member. I called for the papers and I find that the hon. the Home Member's notice is dated the 31st January and it came to the Secretary only yesterday. He said therein that he wanted this thing to be put before the House on the 3rd February, i.e., to-morrow. As the Secretary rightly assumed that it was an urgent matter and as it was decided only yesterday that there was to be no meeting on Saturday, he put it in the agenda for to-day. I think I owe that explanation to the House for its having come in that form to-day."

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"Sir, I beg leave to withdraw my motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

IV

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY, 1922--cont.

The following amendments were not moved:—

Clause 14—cont.

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—

100. *In item (2) for the word 'ten' wherever it occurs substitute the word 'seven'.*

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Clause 14—cont.

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—

100.-A. *In items (2) to (7) add at the end the words—*
‘according to the principle of proportionate representation by means of the single transferable vote’.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—

101. *For the existing item (3) substitute the following :—*
‘one member for each district elected by the members of the district board, the district educational council and the municipalities in the district’.

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—

102. *In item (5) for the word ‘three’ substitute the word ‘two’.*

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—“I beg to move the following amendment :—

103. *In item (5) for the word ‘three’ substitute the word ‘six’.*

“Sir, out of the 18 first-grade colleges that are connected with the university, both in the mufassal and Madras, six are situated in Madras. Out of 129 elected members, 102 go to the mufassal and only 27 for Madras, and of it again only three for the Madras proper and the rest, I think, go for the domiciled Madrassis. How I arrived at the figure 102 is this—50 seats from district boards and municipalities, 20 at least from the graduates, 10 from the affiliated colleges, all of which are situated in the mufassal, 5 at least from the academic council, 5 from the second-grade colleges, all of which are situated in the mufassal except one, 2 at least from the headmasters of schools and 2 from the landholders, etc.

“Sir, instead of Madras having 43 seats it has got only 27. I should ask for 15 more because Madras contains 4,000 out of 12,000
12-45 p.m. university-going students of whom over 100 belong to Madras and the others come from the mufassal. Madras has drawn into its various offices most of the intelligentia of the mufassal. Madras is now overflowing with a large number of floating population from the mufassal including members of the Legislative Council who make it a point of staying at least a week once a month. Madras has to look after the comforts and conveniences of these people. They are using a large quantity of water and they do not pay anything for it. (Laughter.) So I request the mufassal members to support me in getting at least 6 members instead of 3.”

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB :—“Sir, when the Bill was introduced I was one of those who thought that the Madras Corporation had not sufficient representation. I am obliged to Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar for having brought forward this amendment. But, Sir, if you permit me I will suggest to Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar in deference to the wishes of some of my friends that the number be reduced to 4. I think it will be acceptable to all concerned.”

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—“I have no objection, Sir, if the Minister is going to give us anything more. I accept the amendment.”

Rao Bahadur O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR seconded the amendment.

The House having given its consent to the amendment of Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib, the amendment in the amended form was taken up for consideration.

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Clause 14—cont.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, I quite appreciate the hon. mover of this amendment suggesting that Madras should have special consideration in view of various considerations such as the mufassalites having the benefit of drinking the Madras water and so forth. But the amendment suggested does not refer to whether Madras should have more representatives in the university or not. The question is that the Madras Corporation should have on the university three or four members. That is the only consideration. Then, Sir, taking into consideration the scheme of the Bill, I would request you to consider whether in the case of one corporate body it is proper to have four representatives. If it is any other body whose representation has to be increased, that will be a matter for consideration."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"I am not personally convinced of the need or necessity for increasing the number in the case of the Corporation and hon. Members have not adduced any substantial reason except that their mufassal friends come here and take municipal water."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not hear him. Perhaps hon. Members of the Corporation will be perfectly justified in levying any tax or any rate they like. But that they should tax them by way of admitting more representatives than they are entitled to is something which I cannot comprehend. However, as a matter of compromise, I would not object to having four members."

The motion was put and passed.

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB :—"I beg to move—

103-A. *In item (5) omit the words 'from amongst their own body.'*

"I think, Sir, this is an amendment which ought to be carried by this House, because we do not want to confine the seats to those who hold seats in the Corporation. There are gentlemen outside the Corporation of Madras who have very good qualifications for being members of the University of Madras. If my amendment is carried, gentlemen who are not members of the Corporation can become members of the Senate. Therefore, I feel that the words 'from amongst their own body' should be omitted from the Bill. I know that when the Madras Legislative Council was electing its Member to the Imperial Legislative Council, the choice was not restricted to the Members of the Madras Council but that even those who were not Members had a chance of getting in. Hence, I do not see any reason why the municipalities and corporations should restrict their choice."

Rao Bahadur O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR :—"I second the amendment."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"I have no objection if the Corporation members do not want to confine the membership among themselves."

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—"I oppose the amendment for two reasons. In the first place, it is a reflection on the intellectual calibre of the members of the Corporation. Then they have no business to be given the right of electing representatives to the Senate. The argument of Mr. Usman Sahib cuts the ground under his feet. If he wants representation for these municipalities,

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[Mr. M. Ratnaswami]

Clause 14—cont.

I think it is because these municipal bodies are to be represented in the Senate. If they are to be given representation, they must elect the members from among themselves. This is one of those instances where one has to say, 'God save me from my friends; against my enemies I can take care of myself.'"

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"I am sorry Professor Ratnaswami has taken this view. The Corporation is given representation to the university, not because the interests of the Corporation were in any way concerned with the university. If the interests of the Corporation were in any way going to be discussed in the university, then the members of the Corporation ought to be there. That is not all. The local boards and other bodies that are mentioned are only convenient electorates to send people to represent the places in which they are situated. For instance, for finding a convenient electorate the local boards and municipalities are mentioned, not that the interests of all the district boards and the municipalities are going to come the question in the university. That is not the idea at all. So, the particular members of the body which is sending the member do not in these cases represent this electorate alone. It may be, Sir, that the local boards that have to send these representatives find it difficult to get the proper men. The local boards are not constituted so as to contain academic men who will take part in university matters. Their purposes are quite different. They are to look after the sanitation, roads and such other things. That is the purpose for which the Corporation and the local bodies are constituted. So, if for the sake of convenience they are taken as constituencies, I think the proper way would be to elect whomsoever they think to be the best qualified to serve in the university. As I said, the very object of the representation of these bodies is to give a representation to the locality and not for representing the particular body itself. So I have very great pleasure in supporting the amendment moved by my friend Mr. Usman Sahib."

Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"As a member of the Corporation I am not at all convinced by the reasons adduced by Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar and I therefore oppose the amendment. If Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar's argument is accepted the municipalities and the district boards can have no representation and so they ought not to form a constituency. If that argument is pushed to its logical extent and if the district boards and the municipalities are to represent only the electoral area, then the only effect will be that the local boards and municipalities as such will have no seats. The Corporation consists of fifty people whereas the population is five lakhs. The district boards and municipalities should have very insignificant representation if such a comparison should be made. I cannot understand why any representation should be given to any municipality on this basis. Every municipality must have a right to elect its own representative. As my friend Mr. Ratnaswami put it, if there are no persons fit to stand in the electorate, for goodness sake let them not have any representation at all. You give them the right on the understanding that they have the right to send persons to serve on the Senate. I do not see any such distinction in the Bill."

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Clause 14—cont.

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"I heartily support the amendment of Mr. Usman Sahib."

A VOICE :—"He is withdrawing."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Anyway he has moved and the hon. the Minister has accepted it. I shall have my say. There is no meaning in saying that the nominees should be members of the bodies concerned. A municipality may be convinced that a gentleman who is not on that body may have the interest to represent the interests on the Senate and the discretion of the municipality ought not to be fettered in the way in which it is done."

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB :—"I am as enthusiastic as my hon. friend, Mr. Ratnaswami, in safeguarding the interests of the members of the Corporation. But I moved this amendment because I thought we must always appreciate a wider field of election than a narrower one. The proposal is a democratic one and I do not see any reason why Mr. Ratnaswami should object to it. Anyhow I leave it to the House. I think it is a very necessary amendment and I press it."

The amendment was put and lost. A poll was taken with the following result :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 13. Rao Bahadur A. Ramayya Punja. |
| 2. " R. G. Grieve. | 14. Mr. C. V. Venkataranana Ayyangar. |
| 3. " E. Periyannayagam. | 15. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 4. " A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | 16. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 5. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar. | 17. " A. D. M. Bavotti Sahib Bahadur. |
| 6. Mr. S. T. Shanmukham Pillai. | 18. Khan Sahib Saiyid Ibrahim Ravuttar. |
| 7. " K. Adinarayana Reddi. | 19. Mr. Abdur Rahim Khan Sahib. |
| 8. " M. Appalarasayya Nayudu. | 20. Khan Sahib Munshi Muhammad Abdur Rahman Sahib. |
| 9. " R. Appaswami Nayudu. | 21. Khan Sahib Saiyid Diwan Abdul Razaq Sahib. |
| 10. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 22. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib. |
| 11. Rao Bahadur O. Tanikachala Chettiyar. | |
| 12. " C. Natesa Mudaliyar. | |

Noes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Rev. E. M. Macphail. | 20. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. |
| 2. S. R. Y. Ankinedu Prasad Bahadur. | 21. " C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. |
| 3. Mr. B. P. Devarajulu Nayudu. | 22. Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu. |
| 4. Rao Bahadur P. C. Etirajulu Nayudu. | 23. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimbacharlu. |
| 5. " T. Balaji Rao Nayudu. | 24. Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Desika Achariyar. |
| 6. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi. | 25. Mr. M. R. Seturamnam Ayyar. |
| 7. " W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. | 26. Rev. W. Weston. |
| 8. " K. A. Kandaswami Kandar. | 27. Mr. M. Soryanarayana. |
| 9. " B. Muniswami Nayudu. | 28. " T. Arumainatha Pillai. |
| 10. " P. C. Muttu Chettiyar. | 29. Rai Sahib E. C. M. Mascarenhas. |
| 11. " A. T. Muttukumaraswami Chettiyar. | 30. Mr. A. T. Palmer. |
| 12. " M. Narayanaswami Reddi. | 31. " M. Ratnaswami. |
| 13. " V. Pakkiriswami Pillai. | 32. Raja of Ramnad. |
| 14. " C. Ponnuswami Nayudu. | 33. Sri Meka V. Appa Rao Bahadur. |
| 15. " K. Sarabha Reddi. | 34. Rao Sahib M. O. Madurai Pillai. |
| 16. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu. | 35. Mr. G. Vandanam. |
| 17. Rao Bahadur C. Venkata Ranga Reddi. | 36. Rao Sahib P. Venkatarangayya. |
| 18. Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu. | 37. Mr. A. M. MacDougall. |
| 19. Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar. | 38. Rao Bahadur T. Numberumal Chettiyar. |
| | 39. Mr. A. E. Rencontre. |

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Clause 14—cont.

Twenty-two having voted *for* and 39 *against*, the amendment was declared lost.

Khan Sahib A. P. I. SAIYID IBRAHIM RAVUTTAR :—" Sir, before I proceed to move my amendment, may I know from the hon. the Minister for Education, as a piece of information, the cogent reasons other than those mentioned in paragraph 8 of the Select Committee's report—that is,

(1) The reason why the proposal of insisting on the local bodies to make contributions for representing them in the Senate was rejected ; and

(2) In what way it would be helpful and advantageous if the local bodies were represented in the Senate ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member had better decide whether he wants to move the amendment or not."

Khan Sahib A. P. I. SAIYID IBRAHIM RAVUTTAR :—" I want this information as it relates to my motion."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have no doubt about that. All the same, the hon. Member should make up his mind either to move his amendment or not."

Khan Sahib A. P. I. SAIYID IBRAHIM RAVUTTAR :—" I don't move it."

The following amendments were not moved :—

Khan Sahib A. P. I. SAIYID IBRAHIM RAVUTTAR :—

104. *In item (5) add the following at the end :—*

' Provided the Madras Corporation makes any reasonable contribution.'

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—

105. *Omit item (6).*

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—

105-A. *Omit item (6).*

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" Sir, there are two alternative amendments in my name, and I do not wish to move the first amendment. I move the following :—

106. *For item (6) substitute the following :—*

' (6) One member for each district elected by the members of the district board and by the municipal councillors of the municipalities in the district.

Provided that such election shall not take place unless such district board and municipalities in the district make together an annual contribution of not less than Rs. 3,000 to or for the purposes of the University. The member so elected shall be a member of the Senate for three years or so long as the annual contribution continues.'

" Sir, before I proceed to deal with the amendment, I request you to put the main clause and the proviso separately after the discussion is over.

[Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu] [2nd February 1923]

Clause 14—cont.

Instead of two members, one from the district board and the other from the municipal council as provided for in the existing item (6), I suggest in the first paragraph of this amendment that only one member should be elected by both these bodies together. To this paragraph I add a rider that these bodies should have the right of election only if they make a contribution. So I request that these two paragraphs may be put to the Council separately. Having made this submission, Sir, I leave it to you to decide.

"As regards the question of representation of district boards and municipalities, I have not been very much in favour of it. The Select Committee approves of it. Anyhow I do not wish to argue the question of representation of district boards and municipalities on the Senate. Having such a provision in the Bill, I only suggest that only one member may be elected by both these bodies together, instead of two, i.e., one by the district board and the other by the municipality. I further suggest that the right of election should be on condition that these bodies contribute something to the Senate. I submit that the right of municipal bodies to elect persons to the University elsewhere is conceded because they are making handsome donations towards the expenditure of the university. I do not wish to trouble the Council with figures, but I may say that the city of Leeds is paying £35,000 out of a total expenditure of nearly £120,000 incurred by the University. This condition of annual contribution by the district boards and municipalities may be resented by the presidents of district boards and chairmen of municipalities and I shall not be surprised if they only ask for representation without paying a single pie to the Corporation. I may also say that the Madras Corporation got off scot free as the amendment of my friend, Mr. Saiyid Ibrahim Rayuttar, was not pressed and, so far as I am concerned, it is due to an oversight that I have not sent notice of a similar amendment with regard to the Corporation of Madras. Having said so much, I do not wish to say further except request you to put the two parts of the amendment separately."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have given notice of an almost similar amendment with slight variations and I should like to give my support to the amendment moved by my hon. friend, Diwan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao. We have absolutely no quarrel over these local bodies having representation on the Senate. But our main point is, why should bodies which do not contribute anything to the Senate be enabled to claim representation? We think it necessary to limit the exercise of privilege to those bodies who make up their mind to make some contribution to and for the purpose of the University. I don't think I can do better than quote some observations contained in paragraph 4 of the minute of dissent signed by Mr. Ramachandra Rao and also by Mr. Narasimha Raju. They state:

There are precedents elsewhere in the charters of some of the Universities where municipal corporations contributing to the funds of the University are given the power of representation and a similar privilege may be accorded to the local bodies in this province but not without any contributions from them.

The reason given there seems to be perfectly logical and, in the absence of any contribution, there is no reason as to why these bodies should be

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Clause 14—cont.

allowed to exercise this privilege. Therefore, this amendment has the merit of utility besides also acting as an incentive to these bodies to make the necessary contributions to entitle them to exercise this privilege.”

Diwan Bahadur Sir T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR :—“ Sir, I strongly oppose this motion made by my friend, Mr. Ramachandra Rao. With reference to the exaction of contribution, I think that the thirty members elected by the registered graduates from among themselves according to the principle of proportionate representation by means of the single transferable vote are not bound to pay any money. The Academic Council is not bound to pay anything.”

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“ I may inform the hon. Member that the registered graduates pay a registration fee to the university.”

Diwan Bahadur Sir T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR :—“ May I remind my hon. friend, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, that all of us are paying kist to the Government and all of us pay professional tax and income tax? Twelve members are to be elected by the non-official members of the Legislative Council. What is the Legislative Council going to pay? I cannot understand why the district boards and municipalities alone should be asked to pay for sending their representatives to the Senate. I cannot understand why for the local bodies alone any exaction should be prescribed. In each district, the district board and municipalities are charged with very important functions, and it is but just and proper that they should be allowed the privilege of sending representatives to the Senate in Madras. Again, students from the mufassal come here in large numbers for their study and it is a matter of considerable importance, particularly for districts in which there are Affiliated Colleges and secondary grade colleges, that they must have an insight into the administration of affairs by the Senate. I do not see at all how, if the municipalities and district boards send their representatives, they are bound to pay any money at all for purposes of such representation. I strongly oppose this motion firstly on this ground. There is also another ground.”

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“ I am so thoroughly convinced of the reasons of my hon. friend that I do not wish to press my amendment.”

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The following amendments were not moved and were therefore deemed to have been withdrawn :—

106-A. *Omit item (6).*

If this amendment is not carried, for the existing item (6) substitute the following :—

(6) one member for each district, elected by the non-official members of the district board and the municipalities from among themselves.

Provided that the district board and the municipalities in the district shall have made an annual contribution of not less than Rs. 4,000.

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Clause 14—cont.

Provided also that any member so elected shall continue as a member of the Senate for three years or so long as the annual contribution continues.'

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—

107. *For item (6) substitute the following :—*

'(6) one member for each district, elected jointly by the members of the district board and the councillors of the municipalities in the district, from among themselves'.

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—

108. *For item (6) substitute the following :—*

'(6) Fifty members elected by the members of the district boards and municipalities from among themselves in the manner provided in this behalf by the Chancellor by a notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.'

[NOTE.—If the member's amendment to item 5 is accepted, he will substitute 47 for 50 in this amendment.]

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—

109. *Omit item (6), or if this is not carried, after the words 'each district' insert the words 'which contributes to the university an annual donation of not less than Rs. 5,000 to or for the purposes of the university'.*

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—

109-A. *In item (6) add at the end the following :—*

'provided that only such district boards and municipalities in the district shall be entitled to take part in the election as make a collective annual contribution of not less than Rs. 3,000 to or for the purposes of the university or for the benefit of higher education in the mufassal.'

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB :—

109-AA. *In item (6) omit the words 'from among themselves' wherever they occur.*

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—

110. *In item (7) for the word 'two' wherever it occurs substitute the word 'one'.*

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—

111. *In item (7) for the words 'two members' substitute the words 'one member' and for 'two' substitute 'one'.*

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—

111-A. *In item (7) after the words 'Madras Chamber of Commerce' omit the word 'and' and insert a semi-colon and add at the end the following :—*

'and two members elected by registered associations for the promotion of oriental languages, such as the Tamil Sangam, Madura ; the Telugu Academy'

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Clause 14—cont.

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—

112. *In item (8) for 'two members' substitute 'one member'.*

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—

113. *Omit item (9).*

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, I wish to move—

114. *In item (9) for the words 'to nominate one member to the Senate who shall be a member for five years' substitute the words 'to have the power as the case may be of being a member of the Senate or of nominating one member to it and the membership shall in each case be for five years'.*

"Sir, it is a very simple amendment and is meant to encourage people to give money more readily to the university. The provision, as it is, says that if a man pays a certain sum of money he has got the right of nominating somebody else for a certain period. He cannot get himself nominated."

Rev. Dr. E. M. MACPHAIL :—"Where is it said that he cannot nominate himself? It is perfectly open to him either to nominate himself or choose somebody else."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"If the word 'nomination' includes himself also, I have no quarrel; only I want to make it more clear. A man does not nominate himself to a particular position, but he nominates others. But if it is said that the wording of the clause allows a man to nominate himself, I have no objection to withdraw the motion."

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (Advocate-General) :—"There is no difficulty there."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The following amendments were not moved and were therefore deemed to have been withdrawn :—

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—

115. *Omit item (10).*

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—

116. *Insert the following as item (11) :—*

'(11) One member elected by the Telugu Academy.'

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—

117. *Insert the following as item (12) :—*

'(12) One member elected by the Tamil Sangam.'

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, I wish to move—

118. *Add the following as a new item after item (11) :—*

'(12) one member elected by the Madura Tamil Sangam and one by the Telugu Academy.'

"Sir, I need hardly expatiate on the fact that these institutions have been doing a lot of good and useful work in the field of education. And so far as the Madura Sangam, which is located in Madura, a classical seat of learning, is concerned, it has been doing a lot of useful work in collecting, preserving and re-writing old manuscripts and doing other research work.

[Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar] [2nd February 1923]

Clause 14—cont.

It is also getting printed some of the old works which otherwise will have gone to decay. I am told, and I have reason to believe, that this Madura Tamil Sangam is an incorporated association registered under the Literary and Scientific Society Act. It has been in existence for nearly 22 years, having been started in 1901, and its past history and antecedents are such as to merit our respectful attention and consideration, and there is absolutely no justification to withhold representation from that body. Other things being equal, I shall submit to the consideration of the House that it should be given the right of electing one member, and likewise the Telugu Academy which I am told has been doing excellent work on precisely identical lines. It is, therefore, but reasonable, natural and legitimate that these two bodies whose object is the promotion of oriental learning and which are ancient bodies, should be given representation in this body-politic. With these words, I beg leave to move this amendment."

Rev. W. MESTON :—" I second it."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—" I am constrained to oppose this amendment. The practical difficulty is there are so many sangams and literary associations like the Madura Sangam that we cannot make a distinction between one sangam and another. Most of these bodies are equally old and are doing equally good work."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" ' Equally old and doing equally good work ' cannot be applied in the case of other sangams."

Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAV AYYAR :—" May I ask what other sangams the hon. the Minister had in view when he made that statement ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—" There is the Mussalman sangam, there is the Malabar sangam, there is the Reddi Mahajana sangam, and so on. As far as I know, these sangams have pressed for representation. Therefore, I find it difficult to draw a line in the case of all these sangams. Every one of them is doing educational and literary work. If any distinction is made, it will be felt to be invidious. Therefore, I am unable to accept the amendment proposed."

Diwan Bahadur R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU :—" Mr. President, my hon. friend's speech reminds me of an anecdote which I heard some time back. When a person was asked which was the proper time for performing Sandyavandanam, whether before a certain hour or after, and when a particular time was given, the person who inquired exclaimed ' there is a difference of opinion as to the time at which the prayer should be said, therefore I will not do any Sandyavandanam at all hereafter.' My hon. friend is similarly brushing aside all sangams because he could not come to an agreement as to which of them deserved and which did not deserve our recognition. If I may venture to point out what I think to be a *via media*, I would say that this amendment might be so modified as to include all well-established sangams."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—" I am to speak on the amendment as put forward and not to suggest any new amendment."

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Clause 14—cont.

Diwan Bahadur R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU :—" But all the same I do believe that, though there may be a difference of opinion between my hon. friend and myself, still the duty devolves on the authors of the Bill to give effect to the principle involved in this amendment, irrespective of the difficulties that may have to be encountered in doing it."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—" No case has been made out as to why one sangam should be distinguished from another in the matter of representation."

Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR :—" I rise to a point of order. Is the hon. the Minister in order in making this observation interrupting my hon. friend Mr. Venkataratnam Nayudu? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—" It is a personal explanation."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" You had better accept that explanation" (laughter).

Diwan Bahadur R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU :—" I desire to note that the academic activities of the Madras University are also on the oriental side. Therefore, it is thought proper that those who represent these oriental studies should have representatives on the Senate. I have here an amendment, slightly modified from the present one, which, if permission be given, I seek to place before the House.

" It is something like this :—

' one member for each linguistic area, as determined by the Local Government, to be elected by such bodies within each area as might be recognized by statutes as promoting oriental learning and scholarship.'

MR. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I accept it. I will withdraw mine and allow this to go forward."

The Council adjourned for lunch at 1-30 p.m.

The Council re-assembled after lunch at 2-30 p.m. with the hon. the Deputy President in the chair.

Diwan Bahadur R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU :—" Mr. President, I have the honour to submit the alternative amendment, alternative to amendments 116, 117 and 118, which I have been kindly permitted by the House to move. It runs, Sir, thus :—

' one member to represent each of the chief vernacular languages in the Presidency as determined by the Local Government to be elected by definite public bodies recognized by the University in accordance with the rules prescribed therefor.'

" Before submitting my remarks on this alternative amendment, Sir, I feel I owe it to myself and to the House to express a word of sincere regret for the somewhat unkind anecdote with which I began my remarks. I sincerely regret also the animus that I put into my words in the next two or three sentences. I regret that for those two or three minutes I forgot a noble precept which my revered teachers sought to impress upon me, viz., as I hurt another, I injure myself. Consequently, Sir, I owe it primarily to myself to express this regret. Nothing could have been easier for me to state it

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Clause 14—cont.

personally to my old friend, the hon. the Minister, and say that I was sorry for it. But that would mean doing in private amends for what had been done publicly on the floor of this House.

“ Apart from that, Sir, I hold that the amendment is a very desirable provision to be incorporated in the Bill. As I have already submitted, the university has of recent years been making diverse provisions for the promotion of oriental learning through Indian classical and vernacular languages. Also there has been a feeling very much abroad that the Indian vernaculars have not been receiving their due share of attention and appreciation from the university. Alike in recognition of the fact that the university has already committed itself to an oriental side and as a sort of assurance for eliminating the dissatisfaction that is felt with reference to the treatment of the vernaculars by the university, I beg to submit this amendment. As I have already observed, the proposal is to provide in the Senate for the presence of one member to represent each of the chief vernaculars in the Presidency. On the one hand, Sir, therefore, this amendment does not contemplate languages which are not vernaculars. On the other, Sir, it also takes the precaution that any and every vernacular in whatever stage of literary development and spoken within however small an area, every tiny vernacular, might not claim this privilege. Thirdly, Sir, lest there should be any mutual wrangling or bickering between these several vernaculars, my amendment suggests that only such vernaculars as are determined by the Local Government as chief vernaculars shall be entitled to this privilege. When I suggested orally an alternative before we broke up for lunch, I used the expression ‘each linguistic area.’ But it occurred to me afterwards that Urdu was not really confined to any linguistic area, though it was one of the chief vernaculars of the Presidency. Therefore, Sir, I have modified it. Thus what is contemplated in this alternative amendment is the representation of each of the chief vernacular languages. Then, Sir, the power of representation should be exercised by election and the privilege of election should be accorded to definite public bodies, which should have been recognized by no less an authority than the university. And as to the method of election, rules shall be prescribed in accordance with the provisions of the Bill. These, Sir, are the chief implications of this amendment, and I trust that it will meet with the ready acceptance of this House. I shall not waste time by dilating on the advantages of this amendment or some amendment on these lines. It is, I believe, obvious to every hon. Member that it is intended to secure a certain measure of representation directly and specifically for the chief vernacular languages. As regards the additions likely hereby to be made to the total strength of the Senate, I believe they will not materially disturb the balance in the Senate. With these words, Sir, I submit this amendment for the consideration and acceptance of the House. As for the exact language of the amendment, of course, there is our hon. friend, the Advocate-General, who will make the necessary verbal alterations, and I am sure we shall not deny ourselves the benefit of his suggestions.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“ I second the motion.”

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Clause 14—cont.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"To make room for the more comprehensive amendment of my friend Mr. Venkataratnam Nayudu, and to ease the situation, I beg leave to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, as to the spirit of this amendment I have no objection. But I think there are some difficulties in the way of accepting it. Firstly, with regard to the term 'definite public bodies' as they now exist, I am informed by the Director of Public Instruction that the list of vernacular academies run through about 60 pages in print. To constitute constituencies for returning the various bodies is a very complicated matter. Otherwise I do not at all oppose the spirit underlying this amendment, viz., that the vernaculars should have representation. Then the other difficulty is this. I have heard hon. Members say that those who know vernaculars will not also know the classical languages and so Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic and such other classical languages would not be included by the amendment. It is therefore a question whether to include classical languages also within the scope of the amendment. If these difficulties are solved, I have no objection to accept the spirit of the amendment, viz., the representation of the languages in the university, if the House so decides."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Apparently the hon. the Minister is not very enthusiastic about the matter. But seeing that there is such a widespread feeling in favour of giving representation to learned bodies in connexion with vernacular languages in the Senate, he apparently feels that he cannot altogether oppose it. I do not say that every association in every part of the country should be represented on the Senate. One of the avowed objects of this Bill is to create an academic atmosphere and foster learning. Are you going to have a university in Madras giving representation to the municipalities and district boards all over the Presidency and yet shut your eyes to the existence of learned associations in the province? The Madura Tamil Sangam has been certainly working for the advancement of Tamil language and literature for over twenty years and it is a well-recognized institution. If the Government want information about it, they may refer to the Madura District Gazetteer."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"My hon. friend has already referred to the history of the Madura Tamil Sangam, and I have absolutely no doubt as to the work it has done and as to its standing. With regard to the amendment, I only expressed my difficulties, though I strongly sympathize with the principle underlying it, namely, that vernaculars should have representation."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"I quite see the difficulties which the hon. Minister has given expression to. But if there are about 63 pages of printed matter regarding these associations . . ."

Mr. R. G. GRIEVE :—"May I just explain the position, Sir? Some years ago it fell to my lot to classify the associations in the districts under the heading 'Literary Associations,' and various societies came under the

[Mr. R. G. Grieve]

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Clause 14—cont.

term. The list with the descriptions came to 66 pages of printed foolscap paper. But all of them were not connected with the vernaculars. To say so would be misleading."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I am glad that the hon. Member has given us the correct information. Boiling it down, the list of Literary Associations reduces itself to a few pages. I am not so selfish as to claim a representative for one particular association. What I submit is that associations which are for example incorporated under the Literary and Scientific Societies Act may be given representation. Some of them are doing very good work; their publications are prescribed as text-books even by the University of Madras; among their members are to be found the names of many illustrious men, for example, the Vice-Chancellor of the university, the Advocate-General, etc., and many gentlemen on this and the other side of the House; and they are surely associations which can be recognized and trusted to return representatives. To give these associations the privilege of sending a representative to the Senate will, I am sure, do credit to the university, bring honour to it and add to its popularity. What I say is that even according to the amendment of Mr. Venkataratnam Nayudu, it is not compulsory that every one of the associations should be recognized. It is open to the Government to recognize the languages which can be given the privilege, and then under due safeguards, under Ordinances, statutes or the like, to recognize certain associations. If more associations doing good work come into the field, they may be included in later lists. This, I hope, will solve the difficulty, and no more difficulties need be felt in that way."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, the original amendment suggested two definite bodies: one is the Tamil Sangam of Madura which, I understand, has history of 5,000 years behind it, and the second is the Telugu Academy. As regards the Telugu Academy, I may perhaps point out to the hon. Member that the Maharaja of Pithapuram, who takes very much interest in the improvement of the vernaculars, is one of the permanent members of that body, and I believe there are also several other members of the aristocracy in it. I also believe that my hon. friend, the Minister for Local Self-Government, is a member."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I am not quite sure."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"My hon. friend says he is not quite sure. But I am sure his interest in the Telugu academy is such that it is rather surprising that he does not remember..."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"I believe, Sir, there is another academy which is led by Rao Sahib Gidugu Ramamurti Pantulu. He leads one way and the Telugu Academy leads another."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"There must be somebody to lead one way and there will be another to lead the other way in all matters. But that is not the point. The Telugu Academy is a registered association, which was started about ten or fifteen years ago and of which every leading member of the aristocracy is a life member. Though one of its life members, I really forgot its constitution and, therefore, before I

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Clause 14—cont.

gave notice of my amendment, I wrote to its Secretary and satisfied myself that it was a registered association, and I am stating these facts after refreshing my memory as to the names of the gentlemen connected with it.

“As regards the other association to which my hon. friend referred, it is really an association started by a gentleman who feels that Telugu must be modernized, but that association is certainly not the Telugu academy which is a well-known association in the Telugu country.”

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—“Whatever may be the history of these two associations, the object of my hon. friend is really to secure representation to the exponents of the chief vernaculars.”

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“Is the hon. Member, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, speaking on the withdrawn amendment?”

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“I won't do such a thing, Sir. I am speaking on the amendment of my hon. friend, Mr. Venkataratnam Nayudu. I am proceeding to explain that the whole question is in the hands of the Senate according to the old amendment and that the Senate may recognize these definite associations, though it cannot recognize all the associations mentioned in the 66 printed pages referred to by the Director of Public Instruction.

“Therefore the whole question is in the hands of the Senate according to the amendment. I may perhaps inform the hon. Members that in the constitution of the University of Calcutta proposed by Sir Michael Saddler, the President of the Bangi Sahitya Parishad was mentioned as a suitable ex-officio member, as also the Presidents of the Sanskrit Association and the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, just to mention three bodies doing considerable work in Bengal. Therefore, I think, that the proposal of my hon. friend to give this power to the Senate to recognize definite associations and then to give them the right of representation is a sound one, and seeing that my hon. friend, the Minister for Education, is in hearty sympathy with it, I hope he may accept it with any verbal alteration he may think necessary.”

Diwan Bahadur R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU :—“Sir, I have been asked whether I should be satisfied with an amendment in the following form as drafted by the hon. the Advocate-General :—

‘One member to represent each of the chief languages in the Presidency to be chosen either by nomination or by election in such manner as may be prescribed.’

I feel considerable amount of reluctance in accepting this amendment only in respect of the words ‘chief languages.’ If the words ‘chief vernacular languages’ are substituted, I shall have no objection to accept the proposed amendment.”

“Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (Advocate-General) :—“May I intervene for a moment, Sir. In regard to certain languages, it is conceivable that there might be no organized bodies and for such languages there might be a necessity to select one member by means of nomination. In regard to other

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Clause 14—cont.

languages, there may be a plethora of material and in their case election may be resorted to, and the bodies may be constituted into constituencies. It is in view of these facts that I have drafted the amendment."

Diwan Bahadur R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU :—"I have not referred to that part of the draft, Sir. I only want that the words 'chief languages' should be substituted by 'chief vernacular languages.'"

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"With your permission, Sir, and with the permission of the House I beg to move the following amendment :—

Add the following as item (12) :—

'One member to represent each of the chief vernacular languages in the Presidency to be chosen either by nomination or by election in such manner as may be prescribed.'

The permission was granted and the hon. the Minister moved the amendment as above.

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR seconded the motion

Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu withdrew his amendment.

The amendment of the hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro was put and carried.

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I want to ask an important question, Sir. Is Urdu a chief vernacular?"

VOICES :—"Of course."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"The amendment has already been put and carried, and no further question can be asked."

The following amendments were not moved and were therefore deemed to have been withdrawn :—

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—

119. (a) *Insert the following as item (13) :—*

'(13) One member elected by the teachers' guild.'

(b) *Re-number the existing item (11).*

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—

120. *In item (11) for the word 'thirty' substitute the word 'twenty'.*

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—

121. *In item (11) for the word 'thirty' substitute 'ten' and omit all the words occurring after the word 'Chancellor'.*

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—

122. *In item (11) for 'thirty' substitute 'twenty' and for 'twenty' substitute 'ten'.*

Last paragraph.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—

123. *Before the words 'Save as otherwise provided' add the following :—*

'The manner of voting for the election of members to be elected under (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) and (10) shall be provided for in the statutes.'

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Clause 14—cont.

[If the above amendment is not carried, before the words 'Save as otherwise provided' add the following :—

'The voting for the election of members to be elected under (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) and (10) shall be according to the principle of proportionate representation by means of the single transferable vote.']"

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB :—"Sir, I move the amendment which stands in my name and which runs thus :

123-A. Omit the words 'or elected' occurring in the last paragraph.

"Hon. Members will see from the last paragraph of Class III that all members other than ex officio members will hold office for three years, and that a member elected in his capacity as a member of a particular body or as the holder of a particular appointment shall hold office so long only within that period as he continues to be a member of that body or the holder of that appointment as the case may be. I have brought forward this amendment for seeing that in the case of the elected members, the term of office is three years. Otherwise they will have to eliminate some members of the Senate if they cease to be members of the body returning them. I want to see that the members returned by the municipalities and local boards continue to be members of the Senate for three years."

Mr. SAIYID IBRAHIM RAVUTTAR seconded the amendment.

The hon. Rai Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"My hon. friend, Mr. Narasimhaচারু wanted to amend the Madras Elementary Education Act, a few weeks ago, and the case mentioned by him was that there were members in the district educational councils who were no longer members of the bodies which had elected them. Their term of office had ceased in the municipalities or the taluk boards and they were no longer members of those local bodies. Nevertheless, he pointed out that such an anomaly existed, namely, that though their term of office as members of local boards or municipalities had ceased, yet they represented these local bodies and their interests in the district educational councils. Then, I told him that the general question of amending the Madras Elementary Education Act would be taken up and that it would be one of the questions to be considered. It seems to me wrong in principle that a member who is elected by a particular body and who serves as representing that body in another institution should continue to serve in that institution representing the particular object with which he was elected when his term of office in the body electing him has ceased. It is rather anomalous. I would, therefore, ask my hon. friend to consider this aspect of the matter and not to press his amendment."

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (Advocate-General) :—"May I further point out that this amendment will practically have the effect of disenfranchising the members of that body."

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB :—"I do not press it."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

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Clause 14—cont.

The following amendment was not moved and was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn :—

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—

124. *Add the following as a separate paragraph :—*

‘The maximum strength of the Senate shall not exceed two hundred and fifty members.’

Clause 14 as amended was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 15.

The following amendment was not moved and was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn :—

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—

125. *Omit the words ‘and shall have the power to review the action of the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Council of Affiliated Colleges.’*

Clause 15 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 16.

Sub-clause (1).

The following amendments were not moved and were therefore deemed to have been withdrawn :—

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—

125-A. *Before the words ‘to provide’ insert ‘shall hold, control and administer the property and funds of the university.’*

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—

126. *After the word ‘branches’ insert the words ‘and centres.’*

Sub-clause (2).

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“I move—

127. *After the word ‘constituent’ insert the words ‘and affiliated.’*

“This is a very simple amendment. Under the sub-clause one of the powers that the Senate shall have is

to encourage co-operation and reciprocity among constituent colleges with a view to promoting academic life.

“I only say that the Senate shall have power to encourage co-operation and reciprocity among affiliated colleges also. If there are two or three colleges in one place, you should also encourage co-operation and reciprocity among them. The amendment does not say that this should be done at once. All that is required is that it may be done if necessary and if it is desirable.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“I second the amendment.”

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Clause 16—cont.

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—“ The hon. Member will see in clause 27, item (f), a provision is made in the powers of the Council of Affiliated Colleges for encouraging such co-operation as follows :

in consultation with the colleges concerned to prepare and lay before the Syndicate plans for the concentration and co-ordination of resources for higher teaching and research and for the promotion of university life at suitable centres outside the limits of the university so as to prepare for the institution of new universities.

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ May I point out to the hon. the Minister that it is exactly the reason why this amendment should be accepted. The Council of Affiliated Colleges is mentioned there, but their function is merely to recommend. If any action has to be taken by the Senate, it becomes all the more obligatory on the part of the Senate to have that power in order to exercise it.”

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—“ If the House wants it, I do not really want to object to it.”

The amendment was put and carried unanimously.

The following similar amendment, therefore, fell through :—

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANIOLU :—

128. *After the word ‘ constituent ’ insert the words ‘ and affiliated. ’*

Sub-clause (3).

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ I move—

129. *After the word ‘ constituent ’ insert the words ‘ and affiliated. ’*

“ This is also a similar amendment and for similar reasons the Senate should have the power in regard to affiliated colleges to do what is contained in sub-clause (3) viz :

to make such provision as will enable constituent colleges to undertake specialization of studies and to organize common laboratories, libraries and other equipment for research work.

“ In a place like Trichinopoly, which may become a university centre, supposing there are a number of colleges able to specialize in certain studies and to organize common laboratories and other equipment, why not the Senate have the power to recognize it and if necessary help these colleges with finance? All that we say is that if affiliated colleges are also in a position to specialize some study as the Bangalore and Mysore colleges, there is no reason why the Senate should not have the power, and we only say that the Senate may be given the power so that at any future time it may be able to recognize such things and if necessary help financially.”

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ I second the amendment.”

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (Advocate-General) :—“ It will be noticed that the whole purpose of this clause is an enabling one. From one point of view, there is no harm in making the amendment. But at the same time it must not be forgotten that the case is very different in regard to clause (2) where the Senate is to have power :

to encourage co-operation and reciprocity among constituent and affiliated colleges with a view to promoting academic life.

[Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar] [2nd February 1923]

Clause 16—cont.

"But here, in this clause (3), we arrive at a somewhat different stage of things altogether according to the principles already accepted by this House. The first object of this Bill is the development of a teaching and residential university in Madras. It is in regard to that development that this clause is specially framed. There are other provisions identical enough to provide for the development of affiliated colleges into university centres or for the recognition of university centres. It seems to me that according to the scheme of the Bill as accepted up to now by the House, the proper place for what my hon. friend proposes is not this clause but some other place. On that ground I oppose the amendment."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I withdraw my amendment." The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

MR. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI sought the permission of the House to move the next amendment standing in the name of Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar in the absence of the latter, which permission was granted.

MR. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"Sir, I move—

130. *After the words 'constituent colleges' insert the words 'and university centres.'*

"Following the reasons just now given by the Advocate-General, I ask the House that this amendment may be accepted. The hon. the Minister has been good enough to put it in the preamble also that this Bill is to provide for the constitution of future universities, and in order to allay the fears entertained by mufassal colleges, he has been pleased to accept the inclusion of the definition of what are called 'university centres' as proposed by my hon. friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar. Now, this amendment is only to extend what will be done for constituent colleges to university centres also if it is possible for the Senate. This sub-clause enables the Senate:

to make such provision as will enable constituent colleges to undertake specialization of studies and to organize common laboratories, libraries and other equipment for research work.

Once we have accepted the principle of university centres, then it stands to reason that we must be able also to provide for these to undertake such sort of specialization and to organize common laboratories and other equipment so that in time to come they may develop into universities. Having accepted the definition of 'university centres', if you do not give power to the Senate to permit these university centres to become real universities, then the mere acceptance of the definition of the words 'university centres' would not help the mufassal colleges in any way. For these reasons, I beg the House to accept this amendment."

RAI SABIB E. C. M. MASCARENHAS:—"I second it."

REV. DR. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"I think this amendment is in a different category from the one accepted by this House in regard to 'university centres.' The object of this Bill is to establish a local university in Madras. That is one object. The other object is that other places also should have

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Clause 16—cont.

universities in future, and in order to recognize that fact, the term 'university centre' has been introduced. But, as I take it, the idea of this clause is to specify what is to be done in connexion with this local university that is being established in Madras, and it seems to me that it is going altogether beyond the powers of the Senate to regulate or to make arrangements of this kind in connexion with the university centres. I had no great difficulty in being able to accept the previous amendment. But I fear we shall be going exactly against the object of this Bill if we are to accept this amendment."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, I wish to say a few words in support of this amendment. What is the object of this House in having accepted the definition of 'university centres' if it is not possible for something being done for the purpose of helping the formation of future universities? I would submit, Sir, that even according to paragraph 3 in the Preamble one of the objects of this Bill is that :

It is desirable by the concentration and co-ordination of resources for higher teaching and research at suitable centres outside the limits of the university to prepare for the institution of new universities.

"Having that as one of our objects and having also provided for 'university centres', is it, Sir, unreasonable that the Senate should even within the limitations of finance make such provision as is feasible to enable university centres to undertake the specialization of studies and to organize common laboratories, libraries and other equipment? I think, Sir, that when once this House has accepted the position given to university centres with the object of bringing into existence future universities, it will only be reasonable and proper that the Senate should be in a position to make some provision in pursuance of this object. I think the amendment is a reasonable one and deserves to be accepted."

Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI :—"I wish to say a word, Sir, with reference to what Dr. Macphail said that this Bill was intended to create a university for Madras only. I am sure, Sir . . ."

Rev. Dr. E. M. MACPHAIL :—"Excuse me, Sir. What I said was 'mainly' and not 'only'."

Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI :—"If this Bill was *mainly* intended to make a teaching and residential university for Madras, I do not think there would have been any necessity for paragraph 3 of the Preamble and for the hon. the Minister accepting the inclusion of 'university centres'. Surely Dr. Macphail in saying so does not echo the mind of the hon. the Minister or of anybody else in this House. When he accepted the formation of 'university centres', what is the fun of his saying that the university centres shall not be helped by the Senate to undertake specialization of studies? You will recognize them as university centres; but at the same time, will you say : 'Oh, no; no power of that kind should be given to the Senate!'. If the Senate is able to do it in the case of the teaching and residential university at Madras, why not give it the power to provide for such specialized teaching in the university centres also. If this position had not been accepted then, I would have asked the hon. the Minister then alone that the definition of 'university centres' need not be accepted."

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Clause 16—cont.

The motion was put to the House and lost.

Sub-clause (6).

3.15 p.m. Mr. G. VANDANAM:—"Mr. President, I beg to move the amendment that stands in my name—

131. *After sub-clause (6) (a) insert the following as (6) (b):—*

'or are teachers in educational institutions under conditions prescribed and shall have passed the prescribed examinations of the university or.'

"Sir, this clause was to be found in the original draft. The framers must have thought that it was not against the spirit of the Bill. It is stated that the object of this Bill is to foster the development of academic life in the constituent and affiliated colleges. Now, if the teachers do anything, it is this. They are supposed to create and foster academic spirit in the schools in which they are teaching and by appearing privately these teachers do not lose anything which the university may confer on them. As teachers they are supposed to study the subjects very well before they appear for the examinations. So by allowing them to go privately we will not be taking away from them their academic spirit.

"In this Bill there is some sort of provision for exempting a certain class of people. So, I say that these teachers may come under that category or class. Sir, some people might say that it is altogether against the spirit of the Bill to exempt the teachers also. Formerly, when the Madras University was characterized as an examining university, some men who were interested in the well-being of the university said that it was not true, because there were certain lectureships and other things to help the university students. So if an exemption is made in favour of some students the name of the teaching and residential university will not suffer. Since neither the name nor the spirit of the Bill will suffer, I propose that this amendment may be accepted for the benefit of teachers who are helping a large number of students in the Presidency."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I second it."

The Rev. Dr. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"Mr. President, Sir, I regret I have to oppose this amendment. I have had a great deal to do with teachers and the teachers all over the Presidency doing very useful work; but I feel that it is really in the interests of the teachers that I should oppose this amendment. What is it that is proposed? It is that teachers who are going to teach the boys in this Presidency are to receive no university education themselves, at least that large numbers of them are to receive no university education. The mover of the amendment has suggested that teachers do a great deal to spread academic spirit in the schools where they teach. Now, Sir, I understand that academic spirit means the spirit of the university. If that is the meaning, how it is possible for men who have not themselves been members of a university to spread the academic spirit in their schools I really fail to understand. The mover also suggested that this was not going contrary to the idea contained in the Bill, where it is stated that its object is to institute a residential and teaching university. I have already expounded what is meant

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Clause 16—cont.

by the words residential and teaching. If there is one thing that they imply it is this: that the men who get degrees of the Madras University in future will be men who will have to reside either in Madras or in some other academic centre as long as there are other academic centres which are connected with the University of Madras. A teaching university means that it is a university to the admission of which there is attached a condition that students must study in one of the colleges connected with the university. My hon. friend referred to the fact that Madras has hitherto been an examining university. Well, I have long held the view, and I have already expounded it, that since the new constitution came into existence in 1906, the Madras University has not been much of an examining university, but has been a teaching university; and the reason for that opinion of mine is simply this, that since that year we have not had private candidates. All students who appear for the examination, unless they get the special exemption of the Senate on the recommendation of the Syndicate, have been through all the classes of one college or another. In that sense I consider the Madras University as a teaching university. We have not had external students. A few exceptions were made in the case of women, but even this has largely been restricted of late years. Sir, I should, in conclusion, say this. I consider that we would be inflicting an injury upon our schools if we were to encourage men who are going to be the teachers of schools not to come to the university. University education consists not merely in studying certain books and passing certain examinations, but in being well disciplined by young men coming into contact with their fellow young men and getting all the advantages that accrue to young men by intercourse with one another and by the exchange of ideas. It is for these reasons that I am not inclined to support this amendment. I hold very strongly that the benefits which young men obtain from coming to colleges are very largely gained not merely from books, but by intercourse of mind with mind. I think it would be a calamity for us to encourage the future teachers of the Madras University not to come to the university. I know that in many cases it involves a great deal of hardship for men to get a university degree. I know what it is in Scotland. I know also what it is in Madras. In spite of all that, I hold strongly that we would be inflicting an injury both upon the teachers and upon the schools in this Presidency by not encouraging them to come to the university."

MR. G. VANDANAM:—"Sir, in spite of all that has been said, I still press my amendment."

DIWAN BAHADUR R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU:—"Sir, if the House will tolerate a brief statement as regards the history of this amendment, I shall submit that this amendment stood as part of the Bill in the original draft submitted to this House when the Bill was introduced. That has already been pointed out by the hon. mover of this amendment. It was subsequently removed in the Select Committee stage; and without meaning anything personal, I may be permitted to state that it was removed almost entirely in deference to the authority of my esteemed friend, Dr. Macphail. He made an equally vigorous speech there, as whenever he is on his legs he is nothing if not vigorous—which I take as an accomplishment and a virtue which I greatly wish I could acquire—and the amendment was dropped.

[Mr. R. Venkataratnam Nayudu] [2nd February 1923]

Clause 16—cont.

But even then, there were a few teachers, a superannuated one like myself and one in active service like Mr. Vandanam, who did vote in favour of its retention; but as often happened, in the Select Committee we were overwhelmed. However we thought that there might be some hope in making an appeal to this larger tribunal. If here also we are to be told that one who has not been in the sacred precincts of colleges shall under no circumstance be permitted to be a teacher, then I shall only say, abandon all hope of entering the teaching profession. . . .”

The Rev. Dr. E. M. MACPHAIL :—“ In opposing this amendment, I never suggested anything of the kind. All that I suggested was that no one should get a degree who has not been to the university; and not that he should not become a teacher.”

Diwan Bahadur R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU :—“ Well, Sir, I have not the accuracy and vigour of Dr. Macphail, but that was what I meant. No one has a right to obtain a degree, even that degree which, with all respect to my hon. friend, Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar, is *supposed* to be so easy and so numerous, viz., the degree in Philosophy, unless he has received education and resided in a certain definite college. If that is the decision which we are going to arrive upon, then I say we shall be keeping out from the teaching profession a good many that would otherwise be devoted to it as the sacred mission of life and elect that profession.

“ Sir, a good deal has been said about academic life. I yield to none in my appreciation of what is called the academic life. I thought, Sir, every school fostered academic life, though on a miniature scale. Therefore, a teacher who was a member of a school was in an academic atmosphere.

“ It is hardly necessary for me to point out to hon. Members that a school is, in the matter of what is called academic spirit, radically different from any other kind of institutions. Whatever the relative position of a teacher as regards his pay and as regards his rank, in a vast majority of cases he is in daily contact with those who have received the highest education that the university imparts. If in my beloved *alma mater*, the Madras Christian College, there is a teacher who is in charge of the Third Form, I am quite sure that the academic spirit of my hon. friend, Dr. Macphail, will somehow filter down to him also. Therefore, I think he is in the academic atmosphere, though not in that patent form which we think prevails in a college. I wish to emphasize this point, because therein lies the real distinction in the matter of this exemption between a teacher and a person following any other profession. He is doing that which is the most essential part of the business, namely, he is in touch with those who are promoting education, he is maintaining scholastic habits and he is fostering the spirit of culture. Consequently, I say he is in the very midst of the field of academic life which we no doubt very naturally lay stress upon as a prerequisite.

“ Then again, Sir, it has been stated that intercourse of mind with mind is essential. I claim that if a school is worth the name, if a school has any life in it, that is the very vital characteristic of a school, namely, intercourse of mind with mind. It should not be lost sight of that this exemption is

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Clause 16—cont.

claimed only for teachers. Without citing it as an infallible authority, but submitting it as a helpful analogy, may I point out that the Calcutta University has for years been recognizing this as a very desirable practice? I wish to point out that not only from Bengal but from extra territorial regions, teachers have been permitted to appear for the University examinations of the Calcutta University, and they have passed the Intermediate, the B.A., and even the M.A. examination. But the chief point is this: it is said that we are going to inflict upon our schools teachers who have not received this benefit of academic life. If that be the reason for keeping these out, then I believe the fact that they are already teachers ought not to count in their favour, but that they ought to be required to go out because we have already inflicted them upon the schools. They are already teachers; it is not that they are going to become teachers hereafter. They are already in the midst of academic life, and they ought to get the benefit of this special exemption. In all other departments there is special encouragement given to those who pass what are called departmental examinations. I submit that these are the departmental examinations for the Education Department, and every facility ought to be given to the teachers in this direction. With these words, I beg to support this amendment."

MR. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, my hon. friend, Mr. Vandanam, said that women were the only class of students who were supposed to be exempted. I should like to draw the attention of the House to clause 35 (2) under which clause even teachers may be exempted by special order of the Syndicate made on the recommendation of the Academic Council. All that we say is that we should not exempt a whole class of persons like teachers but should give that freedom to the Academic Council and the Syndicate to adjust these matters which are essentially of academic nature. In such matters I do not think it will be proper on the part of this House to make direct recommendations to the Senate or the Syndicate to exempt teachers as a class. I think that power is already conferred upon the Syndicate and the Academic Council to exempt any class of persons not necessarily teachers who cannot for some reason or other be members of a constituent or an affiliated college. I think there is perfect freedom conferred upon the Syndicate and the Academic Council in the matter of giving exemptions if they so choose. I therefore request my hon. friend, Mr. Vandanam, whether he cannot see his way to withdraw this amendment."

MR. M. RATNASWAMI:—"Sir, I want to point out that this amendment is bad both for the students of high schools and for teachers. One of the most pleasant reminiscences of my school life was that of a teacher who was preparing for some University examination. He used to bring his books to the class and get up his subject during the class hours. We had a pleasant time of it when he was engaged in the business of cramming for the University examination. My honest opinion is that if this amendment is accepted it will lead to the neglect of students by the teachers who are allowed to cram for the University examinations. This is also bad from the point of view of teachers, because the kind of preparation that they are apt to make will be the cramming of a few books and notes of lecturers in Madras. I remember this teacher spending a lot of time writing to his friends in Madras to procure notes of college lectures. I am afraid that this

[Mr. M. Ratnaswami]

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Clause 16—cont.

amendment brought forward by my hon. friend, Mr. Vandanam, although it is supposed to be in the interests of teachers, will be distinctly detrimental to the interests of teachers and will reduce the quality of instruction that they will be able to get although they may succeed in getting some degree. With these few observations, I beg to oppose the amendment."

Mr. R. G. GRIEVE:—"Sir, the speeches of my hon. friends, Rev. Dr. Macphail and Mr. Ratnaswami, leave me nothing to add. But I just rise to say that I entirely agree with them. From my own experience, I believe that it will be distinctly to the detriment of the teachers and the taught if this amendment is carried. How could we encourage people who are engaged in teaching in schools not to undergo the requisite course of training so that they may turn out into efficient teachers? This is distinctly what we want to do by this amendment, that is, we seek to exempt them from attending a course in a constituent or affiliated college and qualifying themselves for the Arts degree in the subjects in which they are teaching in schools. We want as teachers men who have had a very bright college career and anything that would tend to lower the standard of teaching would be detrimental to the interest of education in this Presidency and also detrimental to the future progress of this country. I therefore strongly oppose this amendment."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Mr. President, it seems to me, as was pointed out by my hon. friend, Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, that there is already provision made in clause 35 (2) of the Bill for exemption being granted to non-collegiate students to pass the University examinations and qualify themselves for the degree. A candidate can be exempted from the provisions of clause 35 (i) by a special order of the Syndicate made on the recommendation of the Academic Council. There may be some misgiving that the Academic Council and the Syndicate may not be quite so liberal in the matter as the Senate; that means that the teachers do not trust the members of their own profession. Whether this amendment is accepted or not, it rests entirely in the hands of the members of the teacher's profession who form the Syndicate and the Academic Council to grant this exemption or refuse it. I therefore think that no useful purpose will be served by dividing the House on this question or even by carrying this amendment in this House. Indeed advantage can be taken of the provisions of clause 35 (2). I am against making a general rule for exemption being granted in the case of even scientific subjects which require training in a laboratory, and governing candidates for subjects such as history or philosophy cannot be made so elastic. I think that we really ought to be satisfied with the provisions made already in the Bill, though on their merits I have my own doubts. With these remarks I beg to oppose the amendment."

The amendment was put and lost.

The following amendment was not moved and was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

Diwan Bahadur R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU:—

132. In sub-clause (6) (b) for the 'semicolon' substitute a 'comma : and add 'or' ,

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Clause 16—cont.

The following amendment being similar to the amendment No. 131 which was disposed was not moved and was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn :—

Diwan Bahadur R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU :—

133. *Add the following as sub-clause 6 (c) :—*

‘ (c) being teachers in educational institutions, shall, under any conditions prescribed therefor, have passed the prescribed examinations of the university.’

Sub-clause 9.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“ Sir, I beg to move—

134. *After the words ‘ conferred by this Act ’ insert the following :—*

‘ for a period of five years or within such period ’

“ Sir, this amendment is really to emphasize the idea which has been given expression to so often by my hon. friend Rev. Dr. Macphail. The main object of this Bill is to establish a University in Madras. Clause 51 provides that the Senate shall, at the end of five years from the passing of this Act, submit a report to the Local Government on the condition of affiliated colleges and on the desirability or otherwise of establishing other universities outside the limits of the university. During the transition period in order to bring matters to a head at least after the end of five years, I submit that the affiliation to this university of colleges in the mufassal should be frankly recognized to be of a temporary character and that for a period of five years only. The main object of the Bill being the establishment of a university, it does not matter whether it is residential or local, the question of the position of the affiliated colleges will crop up only at the end of five years. I want this sub-clause 9 to be brought in conformity with clause 51 and I therefore suggest that this affiliation is to continue only for a period of five years: so that the question may be brought forward again for legislation at the end of five years. As to what exactly will arise at the end of that period the future alone can decide and we cannot say anything definite on the matter. But I want this principle to be frankly recognized in the Bill. Of course if my hon. friend, the Minister for Education, wants a perfect state of things to be created by this Bill, he will oppose this amendment, but if his idea is that the new University at Madras should cut itself adrift as early as possible as suggested by my hon. friend, Rev. Dr. Macphail, from its affiliated institutions elsewhere, then he cannot do better than by accepting this amendment.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU seconded the amendment.

Rev. Dr. E. M. MACPHAIL :—“ Sir, I want to raise this specific question, namely, if the new University does not come into existence within that specific period of five years, what is going to happen for those unfortunate mufassal colleges ? ”

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“ Sir, the Minister for Education for the time being will come forward with a proposal for the extension of the period by another five years by amending this clause.

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Clause 16—cont.

Legislative action will be taken and in that way the whole question of the position of the affiliated colleges will come up for consideration in this Council. That is my only object in moving this amendment."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, I think, it is neither a wise nor practical suggestion to introduce that amendment into this clause. We have already discussed this matter and in clause 51, as my hon. friend knows, after a good deal of discussion in the Select Committee, we have put in that :

3-45 p.m.

The Senate shall at the end of five years from the passing of this Act submit a report to the Local Government on the condition of affiliated colleges and on the desirability of establishing other universities outside the limits of the university. The Local Government shall lay the report before the Legislative Council and shall take such action on it as it deems fit.

" This is a suggestion that was made in the Select Committee and was unanimously accepted. In view of clause 51 that is :

the Senate shall at the end of five years from the passing of this Act submit a report to the Local Government on the condition of affiliated colleges and on the desirability or otherwise of establishing other universities . . .

and having given the discretion to the Local Government, to introduce a new clause now saying that all affiliatory functions of the university should cease at the end of five years seems to me to be inconsistent. A question has been asked by the hon. Rev. Dr. Macphail, what is to become of this Act at the end of five years? The hon. mover has replied that at the end of five years the Government have to come before the Legislative Council with an amending enactment. I ask whether it is feasible and practicable. While you have clause 51 which gives the Government power to consider the whole question and lay its report before the Legislative Council and to take such action as it deems fit, it seems to be impracticable that another measure should be brought forward before the end of five years. I do realize and I do recognize my hon. friend's feelings in the matter, but we must consider as practical men, as business men, whether at the end of five years any attempt will be made. It cannot be that universities will be started all over the Presidency at the end of five years and that all affiliation will cease at the end of that period. Therefore, this suggestion seems to be impracticable under the existing conditions; and in view of what we have in section 51, I hope and trust that my hon. friend will see his way to withdraw his amendment."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" An appeal has been made by the hon. the Minister for Education, on the practical side of this question. As a man with practical ideals in these things I heartily support this amendment. The view I want to present to the House is this : we have a fair idea of our finance, we know how the Madras University is being furnished with funds. When the Andhra University Committee was appointed, we thought that a practical move would be made in the direction, but for some reason or other the question was not thoroughly examined. Suddenly this reorganization of the Madras University—which put into practical politics means of putting more burden on the finances of the province in the reorganization of the colleges at Madras and spending the finances of the provinces only for the benefit of the Madras colleges—was sprung upon

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Clause 16—cont.

us. The view that is constantly presented to this House is that we should have this question examined by the Council at the end of five years. The practical effect of this amendment will be that it will be necessary for the hon. the Minister for Education to come forward with his practical ideas as to what he intends to do regarding the affiliated colleges, whether he wants to continue the state of things as contemplated under this Bill or whether he wants separate universities altogether. These questions are questions which a future Council will have to decide. Of course, it has been pointed out that at the end of five years a report will be submitted to the Government and it will be examined by them. Suppose the Government examines the report and keeps it aside."

The Rev. Dr. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"It is going to be laid before the Legislative Council."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"The laying of a report before the Legislative Council does not by itself mean the removing of an existing defect. We have so many reports laid before the Legislative Council, but the Government are not able to give effect to these reports and remedy the existing defects. We know a number of affiliated colleges will come into existence owing to the introduction of this measure, and the hon. the Minister must either be willing to continue the existing state of things in them, or offer remedies. That is the question he will have to tackle, and it is the practical side of the whole question. I hope the hon. the Minister for Education will see that point."

Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR:—"Sir, I do not expect, speaking for myself, that the observations I am making in supporting this amendment will in any way influence either the hon. the Minister or the party in power."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"On a point of order, Sir, I do think that it is a reflection on us to say that no argument of the hon. Member will have any influence on us."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Conceivably the hon. Member may feel that his arguments are very weak" (laughter).

Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR:—"If I may say so, Sir, I perfectly agree with you, because there are some arguments that will not appeal to the party in power, and my arguments are of that nature. Therefore my arguments are undoubtedly weak. But I do wish that my views on the present motion should also be placed before the House before a vote is taken upon it. The House will notice that there are a number of provisions in the Bill which show that there are possibilities of improvement, possibilities of working in various directions by which not merely the idea of a residential and teaching university will become an accomplished fact, but also similar universities will come into existence elsewhere; but when any attempt is made to come into close quarters with that idea so as to lay an obligation on those on whom the responsibility will rest of working out the provisions of this Bill and of realizing the effects that this Bill is intended to produce, we find a considerable amount of shyness on the part of those who are responsible for this measure to shoulder these obligations. Now, Sir, this amendment which my hon. friend proposes is merely a request that for five

[Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar] [2nd February 1923]

Clause 16—cont.

years those affiliated colleges may continue to be affiliated, and that subsequent to that period there should be a duty cast upon the Government themselves in working this Act to see how long they have to continue to be affiliated and that on that matter the Legislative Council should be consulted. That is exactly the significance of this amendment, and what we want is that as far as possible this matter should come before the Legislative Council. The difference between my hon. friend's amendment and clause 51 consists in this: that whereas the amendment necessitates the matter coming up before the Legislative Council after a period of the five years referred to, clause 51 merely says 'that there shall be an application to the Senate for a report by the Senate to the Local Government'. What exactly the Local Government has to do upon that does not appear from the existing provision of the Bill. What is wanted is not merely to be satisfied with the report that will be placed before the Legislative Council but the taking of the legislative action for which the local Government shall be responsible. It is only for that purpose, and as a matter of fact it is more in consonance with the spirit of clause 51 and in consonance with the desire of those who want that this university should be converted into a teaching and residential university that this amendment should be accepted."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"I have nothing to add to what I have already stated except this: that we do feel from what we have heard from the speeches in this Council that the position of affiliated colleges under this Bill will be unsatisfactory. We want to appeal to the Minister and through him to the Legislative Council to undertake a review of this question which will satisfy us. We do feel that the new measure incorporated in this Bill is fully unsatisfactory so far as the Council of affiliated colleges is concerned. Of course, the Rev. Dr. E. M. Macphail, who is an experienced educationist in this Presidency, has informed us that the essential thing is to create a university in Madras as early as possible as foreshadowed in this Bill and that the subsequent question with reference to affiliated colleges must be decided on the developments that must inevitably follow on the reorganization for which provision is made in this Bill. The Council of Affiliated Colleges, according to the Bill, is very unsatisfactory. No powers of any vital character have been assigned to it. It is to have no funds and no executive and under these circumstances to say that the Council of Affiliated Colleges is a machinery which will satisfy the educational needs of a large number of mufassal colleges and that the old state of things will be perpetuated without time limit is a thing which I for one and other hon. Members who are interested in education as a whole cannot understand. Therefore I should like to know what the practical defects are in giving effect to this amendment which provides that the Government should come to the Legislative Council even within a period of five years. If things are unsatisfactory, should we not be allowed to ask for a further extension of five, or three or two years.

"My hon. friend, Mr. Patro, referred to clause 51. What that clause says is that a report should be submitted to the local Government and they should lay that report before the Legislative Council. So far as the Government is concerned, it has to take such action as it may deem fit. Many of the measures of the local Government which it deems fit to be given effect to

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Clause 16—cont.

are to be simply recorded without further action owing to want of finance and other causes. What we do want is to compel consideration of this question at the end of five years. On a consideration of the statements that have been made as regards the urgency of the University Reform, on its face value, it seems to me desirable if hon. Members had frankly recognized that the position of affiliated colleges must come up for consideration again.

"I do not think I can add anything further. As regards the power of persuasiveness of my hon. friends sitting opposite, I am sure we are not able to persuade either the hon. the Minister or Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar as Dr. Oosman did with the twinkling of an eye regarding the question of representation of the Corporation of Madras. We need strong arguments, but the hon. Members opposite seem to be so persuasive that no arguments are required."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"The hon. Members of this House will see that the Leader of the Opposition made a very short speech."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"That is exactly what I said. My friends are persuaded by short speeches, and sometimes without any speeches (laughter). Certainly the persuasive power of other hon. Members is much greater than ours."

The motion was put to the House and lost.

The following amendment was not moved :—

Sub-clause (11).

A p.m. Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—

135. *Add at the end the following :—*

'and also to declare, constitute and recognize any affiliated college as a constituent college;'

New sub-clause (12).

Diwan Bahadur R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU :—"With your permission, Sir, I want to insert a new sub-clause as sub-clause (10) after sub-clause (9). As I have not given notice of it, I want your permission, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"We have already passed over sub-clause (11) and we cannot go back."

Diwan Bahadur R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU :—"Then I shall put it as new sub-clause (12), Sir. My amendment is this—

'to make recommendations to the local Government for the recognition of the 'areas' as 'university centres'.

"Have I your permission to move it, Sir?"

The necessary permission having been given, Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu continued :—

"This is a mere consequential amendment, Sir. We have already accepted the definition of 'university centre' and that involves this process of the university recommending to Government certain local areas as university

[Mr. R. Venkataratnam Nayudu] [2nd February 1923]

Clause 16—cont.

centres. And since we are here defining the powers of the university on the Senate, I think it will be in place to have an amendment of this kind."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR seconded the amendment.

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"There is no objection to have that amendment, Sir."

The motion was put and carried.

Sub-clause (13).

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, Mr. President, I beg to move the following amendment to clause 16, sub-clause (13):—

136. *Before the words 'to supervise and control' insert 'to make regulations regarding the admission of students to the university'.*

"Sir, according to a resolution of this Council, Government appointed committees to regulate admission of students to the various Government colleges. Now that all these colleges are to be handed over to the university, the Government will have no control over them, and I have fears, Sir, that these committees may cease to exist. Of the two authorities of this university, the Senate and the Syndicate, I have more confidence in the Senate and so I want this power to be given to the Senate. This is of vital importance to the school-going population of non-Brahmans, and let me see, Sir, if I can persuade the hon. the Minister to have this secured."

Mr. M. NARAYANASWAMI REDDI seconded the amendment.

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, there seems to be some misapprehension in the mind of my friend, Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar, in regard to the admission of students. Students of private colleges are admitted by the College authorities under regulations framed by them. In the case of Government colleges, selection committees are appointed and admission into these Colleges are regulated by these committees. As regards private or other constituent colleges, they have their own rights over the admission of students and over their internal management. The university has no control. Therefore, I should ask my friend, Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar, if he can see his way to withdraw the amendment."

Rev. W. MESTON :—"May I point out, Sir, that in clause 24 (f) this power belongs to the Academic Council?"

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—"After the assurance given by the hon. the Minister that these selection committees will continue, I shall withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The following amendment was not moved :—

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—

137. *After the word 'university' insert the words 'and of the constituent and affiliated colleges.'*

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Clause 16—cont.

New sub-clause after sub-clause (19).

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB :—“ Sir, I beg to move the following amendment :—

137-A. (i) *Insert the following as sub-clause (20) :—*

‘ To make Statutes regulating the method of election to the authorities of the university and the procedure at meeting of the Senate, Syndicate and other authorities of the university and the quorum of members required for the transaction of business by them.’

(ii) *Re-number the subsequent sub-clauses.*

“ Sir, I think this may be inserted and I hope the hon. the Minister will accept it. I do not think any speech is necessary to commend the acceptance of this amendment. If the hon. the Minister thinks that it is necessary, let him have it, otherwise let him chuck it, up.”

Rao Bahadur O. TANIKACHALA CHEITIYAR seconded the amendment.

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—“ Sir, this amendment relates to the fixing of the quorum in the various authorities of the university. My friend, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, has given notice of some amendments with regard to this. So, in order to consolidate all that, power is given to the Senate to fix a quorum in regard to the meetings relating to the various authorities. I will, therefore, accept this amendment.”

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“ I have given notice of similar amendments, Sir. I think the hon. Member feared to have to accept my amendments and probably that is the reason why he wanted to accept the amendment of Mr. Usman Sahib.”

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—“ The difference between the two amendments is this, Sir, that whereas my friend, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, has given amendments fixing the number to form the quorum in the case of each of these authorities according to the amendment of Mr. Usman Sahib, a general power is given to the Senate to fix the number and not to fix it in the Statute itself.”

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“ Shall I explain the difficulty that I feel about this particular amendment, Sir? If hon. Members will look up to some of the recent Statutes passed by the Government of India, viz., the Aligarh University Act and the Benares University Act, they will see that the quorum is specially laid down in the first Statutes. The reason is obvious, because the newly-constituted bodies have to meet and for purposes of conducting their own proceedings the quorum is laid down in the first Statutes. In some other Statutes with which we are also familiar, viz., the Local Boards Act and the Municipalities Act, the quorum is always a matter, not so much for the rules, as far the original sections. So, wherever it is, whether in the rules or in the original enactment, the quorum should be fixed so that the newly-constituted bodies can proceed to function immediately. That was the reason why, Sir, that my amendments took this form. I do not see the difficulty of my friend in considering my amendments, but now that the amendment of Mr. Usman Sahib has been

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Clause 16—cont.

accepted, I do not wish to say anything further. It is a policy of the Legislature, as you are well aware, Sir, to settle the quorum and lay it down in the Statute itself. Those were the considerations, Sir, that led me to frame my amendments in the way I have done on the analogy of some of the sections of those University Acts."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I point out, Sir, that the hon. Member's amendments will come in the Act only ? "

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" I know that. All that I say is that it must find a place either in the Act or in the first Statute. But as the hon. the Minister is agreeable to the present amendment, I have no quarrel with that."

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (Advocate-General) :—" I may point out, Sir, that the amendment of Mr. Usman Sahib is proposed to be made in the Statute."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" My difficulty is, the Senate is to make the Statutes and the Senate should have a quorum by law, and what should be the strength of the Senate which should pass these Statutes must be available. Therefore, it must find a place either in the first rules or in the Act itself, and between the two I prefer the Act. But I have no objection, Sir, if it is in the first Statutes."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—" I am satisfied, Sir, because the quorum for meetings of the Senate is to be fixed in the first Statutes."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" My hon. friend now recognizes my point, Sir. He says he will put it in the first Statutes. Now it is not there, and that is exactly my point."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—" It would have come if only my hon. friend had waited."

The amendment was then put and carried.

The following amendments were not moved :—

Sub-clause (21).

Srivan Biswanath Das Mahasaya :—

137-B. *After the words 'acts and things' insert the words 'and spend such amount of money.'*

New sub-clauses after sub-clause (21).

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—

138. *Add the following as sub-clause (22) :—*

'(22) shall hold, control and administer the property and funds of the university through a Standing Committee consisting of seventeen persons elected from among themselves in accordance with rules prescribed in this behalf by the Chancellor.'

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Clause 16—cont.

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—

139. *Add the following as sub-clause 23 :—*

‘ (23) shall administer all funds placed at the disposal of the university for specific purposes through the Committee constituted under clause 22.’

Last paragraph.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—

140. *Omit this paragraph.*

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—

141. *Omit this paragraph.*

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—

142. *Omit this paragraph.*

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—

143. *Add at the end the following :—*

‘ But the Senate may on the recommendation of the Syndicate call any affiliated college a university centre and confer on it all or any of the rights of the constituent college.’

Clause 16, as amended, was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 17.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“ I move—

4-15 p.m.

144. (i) *Insert the following as sub-clause (2) :—*

‘ (2) Thirty-five members of the Senate shall be the quorum for the meeting of the Senate.’

(ii) *Re-number the existing sub-clause (2).*

“ I have already given my reasons, Sir. I understand that my hon. friend will accept this amendment.”

Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAYA AYYAR seconded the amendment.

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—“ I accept it.”

The amendment was put and carried.

The following amendment of Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhacharlu was not moved :—

145. *For ‘ 35 ’ substitute ‘ 25 ’.*

Clause 17 as amended was put and carried and added to the Bill.

Clause 18.

The following amendments were not moved :—

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—

146. *In item (1) for the word ‘ eight ’ substitute ‘ eleven ’.*

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Clause 18—cont.

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—

147. *In item (1) for the word 'eight' substitute the word 'ten'.*

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—

148. *In item (2) for the word 'three' substitute the word 'two'.*

Khan Sahib A. P. I. SAIYID IBRAHIM RAVUTTAR :—

149. *For item (3) substitute the following :—*

'(3) Six members, three being elected by each of the two Councils of Affiliated Colleges from among their members.'

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—

150. *In item (3) for the word 'three' substitute 'two'.*

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—

151. *Omit item (4).*

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—

151-A. *Omit item (4).*

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—

152. *In item (4) for the word 'three' substitute the word 'two'.*

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—

152-A. *Add as item (5) the following :—*

'provided that two-thirds of the strength of the Syndicate shall always be non-Brahmans'.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"I move—

153. *Number the existing clause as 18 (a) and add the following as 18 (b) :—*

'18 (b) Six members of the Syndicate shall be the quorum for the meeting of the Syndicate'.

"Six, I think, is quite enough."

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (Advocate-General) :—"May I point out that under the amendment already carried the fixing of the quorum for the various bodies apart from the Senate is to be provided in the Statute?"

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Clause 18 was put and carried and added to the Bill.

Clause 19.

The following amendments were not moved :—

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—

154. *Omit this sub-clause.*

Sub-clause (c).

Khan Sahib A. P. I. SAIYID IBRAHIM RAVUTTAR :—

155. *Add the following at the end :—*

'and the Councils of Affiliated Colleges'.

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Clause 19—cont.

Sub-clause (e).

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—

156. *Omit this sub-clause.*

Sub-clause (f).

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—

157. *After the word 'emoluments' insert the words 'within the limits sanctioned by the Standing Committee mentioned in section 16, clause 22'.*

Sub-clause (k).

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—

157-A. *Add at the end the following :—
'for consideration'.*

Clause 19 was put and carried and added to the Bill.

Clause 20 was put and carried and added to the Bill.

Clause 21.

The following amendment was not moved :—

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—

158. *For the word 'Syndicate' substitute the words 'the Standing Committee of the Senate'.*

Clause 21 was put and carried and added to the Bill.

Clause 22 was put and carried and added to the Bill.

Clause 23.

Class II.

Diwan Bahadur R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU :—"Although I am aware Sir,—to appropriate your characteristic, suggestive and happy language—that for want of sufficient persuasiveness I have to roll only a Sisyphus stone in all my endeavours in respect of amendment after amendment, yet I shall once again apply myself to that task. I move—

159. *For item (4) substitute the following :—*

'(4) one member of the teaching staff of each of the affiliated first-grade colleges to be elected by that staff'.

"Hon. Members, if they turn to sub-clause 2, will notice, Sir, that to the staff of each constituent college is given the privilege of electing three members to the Academic Council."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"I may perhaps facilitate my hon. friend if I indicate that I am prepared to accept the amendment."

Diwan Bahadur R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU :—"I am thankful, Sir, that the Minister is prepared to accept the amendment, and therefore I shall not inflict a speech on the House in support of my amendment. It has been

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[2nd February 1923]

Clause 23—cont.

asked what is to become of the second-grade colleges. But the fact is that there is but one second-grade college in the constituent area, and thus it will have representation. The first-grade colleges only need this privilege, for after all only with reference to the special subjects of studies these representatives are required. I wish therefore to retain the first-grade colleges."

Rev. Dr. W. MESTON seconded the amendment.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" There is one difficulty, Sir, in this amendment being accepted. As the position stands, provision has been made for the appointment of ten members of the Council of Affiliated Colleges to be elected by the said Council including first and second grade colleges. That is in the Bill as amended by the Select Committee. I can understand important privileges being given to the staff of the first-grade colleges in addition to those given to the staff of the second-grade colleges. But to give the privilege of electing members of the Council only to the staff of first-grade colleges is certainly undesirable and unreasonable. I do not know if any provision is made at all to the teachers of the second-grade colleges. I do not find sufficient justification for taking away the privilege from the second-grade colleges."

Rev. Dr. E. M. MACPHAIL :—" These are five members of the second-grade colleges."

The amendment was put and carried.

The following amendments were not moved :—

Khan Sahib A. P. I. SAIYID IBRAHIM RAVUTTAH :—

160. *In item (4) for the word 'Council' wherever it occurs substitute 'Councils'.*

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—

161. *Before the word 'Members' at the beginning insert the following :—*

'The manner of voting for the election of members to be elected under (1), (2), (3) and (4) of class II shall be provided for in the Statutes.'

New sub-clause.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—

162. *Add the following as sub-clause (iv) :—*

'Ten members of the Academic Council shall form the quorum for the meetings of the Academic Council.'

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (Advocate-General) :—" I beg to move—

162-A. *Add at the end of the clause the following as a proviso :—*

'Provided that no acts or proceedings of the first Academic Council constituted after the passing of this Act shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of non-compliance with the provisions of sub-clauses (3) and (4) of class II above.'

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Clause 23—cont.

"It is in order to make it clear that though the election by the Senate and by the Council of Affiliated Colleges could not take place owing to these bodies not being in existence that this is moved."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"I second it."

The addition of the proviso was put and carried.

Clause 23 as amended was put and carried and added to the Bill.

Clause 24.

The following amendment was not moved :—

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—

163. *Omit the words 'to make regulations regarding the admission of students to the university'.*

Diwan Bahadur R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU :—"I beg to move the following amendment :—

164. (i) *Insert the following as sub-clause (h) :—*

'to make regulations relating to the conditions on which a university college may be recognized'.

(ii) *Re-letter the subsequent sub-clauses.*

But with your permission, Sir, and the permission of the Council I should like to make this slight alteration :

'To make regulations relating to the recommendation to be made to local Government for recognition of a local area as a university centre, etc.'

"A university centre has to be recognized by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Senate. But what points which Senate will have to bear in mind in making this recommendation will have to be indicated by the proper authority, viz., the Academic Council. That is the point, Sir, which I wish to make clear. There is no doubt that the Senate will recommend; but on what grounds the recommendations are to be made would, I believe, be most properly determined by the regulations that the Academic Council might make."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I second the amendment."

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (Advocate-General) :—"What the hon. Member desires to do is to enable the Academic Council to make recommendations regarding the manner of recommendations to the Local Government to recognize places as university centres. That power would normally exist and it is not necessary to have any regulations for the purpose of making the possible recommendations. If it is a power directly to be exercised I can understand."

Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR :—"Sir, if the hon. the Advocate-General does not find any special reasons why any special power should not be given I should rather suggest that this power may be indicated here, because subsequently there may be some difficulty over that. Unless

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Clause 24—cont.

there is any harm likely to be caused by the retention of it, it is perhaps best that we have it. It is necessary not merely to give power to the Academic Council to act but also to indicate the terms in which the first meeting has to act and the making of the regulations will be an important function for them to discharge. I would, therefore, suggest that it should be retained simply because it comes under the purview of the Academic Council."

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (Advocate-General):—"Mr. President, Sir hon. Members will notice that clause 24 (a) gives the function of advising the Syndicate on all academic matters through the Academic Council.

"The question of the recognition of various local areas as university centres is one pertaining to the Local Government. The Local Government is in touch with the Senate and also with the Syndicate. The function of advising the Syndicate on Academic matters devolves on Academic Council. Therefore, all that I say is that to carry out the object the hon. Member has in view, it is not necessary that it should be reduplicated in the proposed amendment."

Diwan Bahadur R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU:—"If I understand the hon. the Advocate-General aright, he seems to think that it
4-30 p.m. would be unnecessary to have a specific addition of this kind in view of some general provision under sub-clause (a). Well, Sir, I find that sub-clause (a) says 'to advise the Syndicate on all academic matters', whereas this is something which goes even beyond the Syndicate, namely, the Senate. It is the Senate that is finally to make the recommendation. Then again, if we said that all academic matters on which the Academic Council had to make recommendations are covered by (a), why should this provision be made in the Bill, namely, 'to make regulations relating to courses, examinations and the conditions on which students of Affiliated Colleges shall be admitted to examinations for the degrees of the university'—sub-clause (g)? It is purely an academic matter. Nevertheless, it is thought necessary to have an explicit provision. Similarly I say it would be helpful for the object in view to have a specific provision to the effect 'to make regulations relating to the recommendation to the Government for the recognition of local areas as university centres'."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Sir, I beg to resist this amendment on two grounds. One is that the Academic Council is purely an academic body. Its chief function is to make regulations relating to courses, examinations and so on. The recommendation as to university centres involves much larger issues. Secondly, is the procedure one which is liable to be treated under general rules? Do you mean to say that we should pass a general rule and every little thing which conforms to that should be recommended to the Government? It is a novel procedure. It will be dealt with as each case arises. So far as I can see, it is likely that there may be one University centre in the South and another in the North and that is the regulation that is to be made for these? The procedure is one of individual solution."

Diwan Bahadur R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU:—"If I have been able to follow my hon. friend the Learned Member for the university, he says that there are two objections to my amendment. One is that the Academic

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Clause 24—cont.

Council is concerned with matters academic, whereas the procedure regarding a university centre involves other questions also. I have not the slightest hesitation to admit that, provided I may be permitted to state that to the extent to which the decision of that subject depends upon academical matters, the Academic Council will give its suggestions. The chief point to be decided—the chief point, I do not say the sole point—in recommending any local area as a university centre will be this; namely, whether that local area with the existing college or colleges in it can satisfy the academic requirements of a university centre. The conditions as to ways and means, funds and other things of that kind, the Government may decide. Therefore, the fundamental point is the academic capacity of the local area to be recommended for a university centre, and consequently, the consideration comes legitimately within the purview of the functions of the Academic Council.

“As for the second objection, that there are individual cases to be treated according to their individual peculiarities, I hope that these individual cases do not mean idiosyncracies—cases that do not come under reclassification. It really means individual cases judged on certain general principles with necessary modifications. Therefore, I do not see any reason why these two objections should be considered as completely putting out of court my amendment.”

The amendment was put and lost.

The following amendments were not moved :—

Sub-clause (h).

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—

165. *After the word ‘Commerce’ insert the word ‘Industries’.*

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—

165-A. *After the word ‘Commerce’ insert the words ‘Ship-Building and Navigation’.*

Sub-clause (j).

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—

166. *Add the following at the end :—*

‘On which teachers in Constituent or Affiliated Colleges may be appointed as university teachers or on which students of constituent or affiliated colleges may attend the lectures delivered by university teachers.’

Proviso.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—

167. *After ‘clauses (c), (e)’, insert ‘(f)’.*

Clause 24 was put and carried and added to the Bill.

Clause 25.

The following amendments were not moved :—

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—

168. *After the word ‘Commerce’, insert the word ‘Industries’.*

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Clause 25—cont.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—

168-A. *After the word 'Commerce' insert the words 'Ship-Building and Navigation'*

Clause 25 was put and carried and added to the Bill.

Clause 26.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" Sir, I beg to move—

169. *For this clause substitute the following :—*

- "26 (1) The Council of Affiliated Colleges shall consist in addition to the Vice-Chancellor of the following :—
- (i) the principals of the affiliated first-grade colleges ;
 - (ii) five principals of the second-grade colleges elected by the principals of such colleges ;
 - (iii) one member of each district elected by the members of the district board and the municipalities of that district ;
 - (iv) representatives for every affiliated first-grade college, one being elected by the teachers of each of such colleges ;
 - (v) ten persons nominated by the Chancellor ; and
 - (vi) not more than ten teachers of the university to be appointed by the Academic Council.
- (2) Members other than ex-officio members shall hold office for a period of three years, provided that persons appointed or elected as representatives of any particular body shall hold office within the said period only so long as they continue to be members of that body.
- (3) The manner of voting for the election of members to the Council under (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) shall be provided for in the Statutes."

" Sir, this is practically one of the Statutes—Statute IV and I wish that it should be provided here. I suggest that the present clause 26 should be replaced by this Statute for this reason, namely, to secure a certain amount of symmetry in the Bill.

" As regards sub-clause (3) in the amendment, I wish to bring to the notice of the Advocate-General and the hon. the Minister what I consider to be a very serious defect in the Bill as regards the authority which will make Regulations or Statutes for election of members. Hon. Members will see that the transitory provision embodied in clause 47 (5), Chapter X, provides that during the period of transition, the Vice-Chancellor should draft such Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations as may be necessary and submit them to the respective authorities competent to deal with them for their disposal. This, as hon. Members of the Select Committee would remember was inserted at the suggestion of Dr. Macphail, that during the period of transition the Vice-Chancellor should submit these drafts for bringing all the new authorities into existence to these authorities of the present university who would be competent to deal with those Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations."

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Clause 26—cont.

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I point out, Sir, that the amendment of Muhammad Usman Sahib accepted this afternoon provides for this. The amendment is

to make Statutes regulating the method of election to the authorities of the university and the procedure at meetings of the Senate, Syndicate and other authorities of the university and the quorum of members required for the transaction of business by them.

so that this sub-clause (3) in this amendment is unnecessary.”

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“ I recognize the point. I therefore withdraw this sub-clause (3).”

Sub-clause (3) of the amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—“ I accept the first two clauses of the amendment.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ Before the amendment is put to the vote, I want to point out a difficulty in the matter. Clause 26 as it stands in the Bill provides also for

such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the university.

If we now accept the present amendment, then this portion will be lost.”

Diwan Bahadur R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU :—“ I want to state that the point suggested by my hon. friend Mr. Narasimha Raju Garu perhaps would practically be met by the amendment of which I have given notice—amendment No. 189.”

Clauses (1) and (2) of amendment (No. 169) were put and carried.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“ Sir, I now beg leave to move the alternative amendment, namely—

For this clause (26) substitute the following :—

‘ 26. (1) The constitution of the Council of Affiliated Colleges and the manner of voting for the election of members to such council shall be provided for in the Statutes.

(2) At any time after the commencement of this Act the Chancellor may on the recommendation of the Senate direct that the Council of Affiliated Colleges be dissolved and that in its place two or more Councils of Affiliated Colleges for different groups of districts be established. The constitution of such councils shall be provided for by the Statutes’.”

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—“ Sir, he can move this only if the other amendment is not carried.”

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“ Yes, sub-clause (3) of the previous amendment was not carried. My original idea was that it was not likely that my first amendment, i.e., for the substitution of Statute IV in the place of clause 26, might not be accepted. My present intention is, as it has now become part of the Act, to have the other idea embodied in the Act, as I explained in my dissenting note, namely, that the Senate after

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Clause 26—cont.

the constitution of the Council of Affiliated Colleges should have the power of dissolving it and that in its place two or more Councils should be constituted, and also that this should form part of the very same section."

The alternative amendment was not allowed to be moved.

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—

4-45 p.m. 170. *For this clause substitute the following :—*

' 26 (1) There shall be two councils of Affiliated Colleges, one for the Telugu districts and one for the rest of the Presidency.

(2) The constitution of the Council of Affiliated Colleges and of such other authorities as may be declared by the statutes to be authorities of the university shall be provided for in the manner prescribed.'

"Sir, as far as the second portion is concerned, I cannot move it because it is covered by Statute No. IV. As regards the first portion, it is included in the amendment No. 174 below, which my friend Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar is going to move. Therefore I do not propose to move this amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The following amendments were not moved and were therefore deemed to have been withdrawn :—

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—

171. *For this clause substitute the following (existing Statute IV of Schedule I) :—*

' 26 (1) The Council of Affiliated Colleges shall consist in addition to the Vice-Chancellor of the following :—

- (i) the principals of affiliated first-grade colleges ;
- (ii) five principals of second-grade colleges elected by the principals of such colleges ;
- (iii) one member for each district elected by the members of the district board and the municipalities of that district ;
- (iv) representatives of the teachers of affiliated first-grade colleges, one being elected by the teachers of each of the colleges ;
- (v) ten persons nominated by the Chancellor ; and
- (vi) not more than ten teachers of the university to be appointed by the Academic Council.

(2) Members other than ex officio members shall hold office for a period of three years, provided that persons appointed or elected as representatives of any particular body shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be members of that body.'

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Clause 26—cont.

Diwan Bahadur R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU :—

172. *For this clause substitute the following (existing Statute IV of Schedule I) :—*

- ‘ 26 (1) The Council of Affiliated Colleges shall consist in addition to the Vice-Chancellor of the following :—
- (i) the principals of affiliated first-grade colleges ;
 - (ii) five principals of second-grade colleges elected by the principals of such colleges ;
 - (iii) one member for each district elected by the members of the district board and the municipalities of that district ;
 - (iv) representatives of the teachers of affiliated first-grade colleges, one being elected by the teachers of each of the colleges ;
 - (v) ten persons nominated by the Chancellor ; and
 - (vi) not more than ten teachers of the university to be appointed by the Academic Council.
- (2) Members other than ex officio members shall hold office for a period of three years, provided that persons appointed or elected as representatives of any particular body shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be members of that body.’

Mr. M. SURYANARAYANA :—

172-A. *For this clause substitute the following :—*

- ‘ 26 (1) There shall be two Councils of Affiliated Colleges, one for the Andhra districts of the Presidency and another for all the other districts in the Presidency.
- (2) Each of the Councils of Affiliated Colleges shall besides the Vice-Chancellor consist of—
- (a) the principals of the affiliated first-grade colleges within its jurisdiction,
 - (b) three principals of the second-grade colleges, elected by the principals of the second-grade colleges within its jurisdiction,
 - (c) the principals of all the teaching colleges within its jurisdiction, if any,
 - (d) one member of each district, within its jurisdiction entitled to vote as provided in section 14 supra and elected by the district boards and the municipalities,
 - (e) three teachers of affiliated first-grade colleges, elected by the teachers of the first-grade colleges, within its jurisdiction from among themselves,
 - (f) one member to be elected by the Telugu Academy in the case of the Council for the Andhra districts and by the Tamil Sangam in the case of the Council for the other districts,
 - (g) one member to be elected by the institution for the Oriental Titles Examination within its jurisdiction, if any, that may be affiliated to the university,

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Clause 26—cont.

- (h) five persons to be nominated by the Chancellor,
- (i) not more than five teachers of the University to be nominated by the Academic Council.
- (3) Members other than ex officio members shall hold office for three years provided that persons appointed or elected as representatives of any particular body shall hold office so long only within the period as they continue to be members of that body or so long only as that body enjoys the privilege of election.'

Khan Sahib A. P. I. SAIIYID IBRAHIM RAVUTTAR :—

173. *For the words 'the Council' substitute the words 'the two Councils'.*

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—

174. *Add the following as a separate paragraph :—*

'The Senate may on the recommendation of the Syndicate increase the number of Councils of Affiliated Colleges and prescribe their jurisdictions and the provisions of this Act relating to the Council of Affiliated Colleges shall as far as possible apply to every one of the councils so formed.'

"Sir, this is only a compromise. I saw from the minutes of dissent that there was large volume of opinion that there should be two Councils, one for the North and another for the South. This amendment gives power to the Senate to increase the number of the Council of Affiliated Colleges, if necessary at any time, to two. First of all, the point has to be examined by the Syndicate, and if the Syndicate comes to the conclusion that the work of the various Affiliated colleges is not satisfactorily done by one Council, and if it recommends that it should be increased, then the Senate has got the power to increase that number. It only obviates the necessity of another amendment to the law, and of coming to the legislature again. One set of members have agreed to this sort of compromise. I pray that the hon. the Minister for Education will accept it, because it gives power only as to future action."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU seconded.

Rev. Dr. E. M. MACPHAIL :—"I don't see how it is proposed to constitute the Councils. It is said that if this is done it would not be necessary to go back to the legislature. I should like to know how chapter IV, clause 18, sub-clause 3, will work. It says 'Three members elected by the Council of Affiliated Colleges from among its members'. How are you going to divide the three members between two Councils?"

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"My amendment says :

And the provisions of this Act relating to the Council of Affiliated Colleges shall as far as possible apply to every one of the Councils so formed.

"It applies to every one of the Councils, so each will have three."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"May I draw Dr. Macphail's attention to the amendment standing in my name at page 16 (amendment No. 169) where I have suggested a solution for the difficulty?"

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"May I point out that the hon. Member's amendment is not now under discussion?"

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Clause 26—cont.

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid that objection should prevail unless you speak on the amendment of Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" I am only pointing out the difficulty which Dr. Macphail suggested as to what the constitution of these councils should be and whether it is necessary to come to the legislature again. I was only saying how that difficulty could be met. I provide for this in the following words: 'The constitution of such councils shall be provided for by the Statutes.'"

Rev. Dr. E. M. MACPHAIL :—" Is that proposed as an amendment to the Bill. I do not see the relevancy of what Mr. Ramachandra Rao is saying. If this amendment is going to be put into the Bill"

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" Many other supplementary amendments will have to be brought in. This is one. If this amendment is accepted, the necessary consequential amendments will have to be brought in. That is, if the amendment of Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar is accepted, the amendment on page 16 of the agenda will have to be put in. The difficulty is not insuperable."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" I think the amendment is one which deserves to be rejected for the simple reason that we are legislating during 1923 for developments which are likely to come five or six years hence. If the future course of events makes it absolutely necessary for this Council of Affiliated Colleges to split up into various divisional councils, that will be the fit time to introduce the necessary amendments. It seems we are only creating a confusion by constituting a council and immediately thinking of what should be done if it were broken up into several councils."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I have to say a few words, in reply to Mr. Ramalinga Reddi. He asked why we should now legislate about something that may develop five or six years hence. After all, we may find it not necessary to wait for five or six years. There is a large body of mufassal opinion that the necessity has already arisen regarding the constitution of two Councils of the Affiliated Colleges. I can only say that the Syndicate may go into this question next year or two years hence. Therefore, there is no necessity to wait long. This is only a compromise between two sets of opinions. My amendment is very reasonable and I put it for the acceptance of the House."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

A poll having been demanded by Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu, the House divided as follows :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu. | 6. Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu. |
| 2. " L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar. | 7. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimbachari. |
| 3. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 8. Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasaya. |
| 4. " C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. | 9. Mr. M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar. |
| 5. Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 10. Mr. M. Suryanarayana. |
| | 11. Rai Sahib E. C. M. Mascarenhas. |
| | 12. Rao Bahadur T. Namburumal Chettiar. |

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Clause 26—cont.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Charles Todhunter.
2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
3. " the Raja of Panagal.
4. " Rai Bahadur K. Venkatareddi Nayudu.
5. " Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro.
6. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar.
7. " A. Y. G. Campbell.
8. The Rev. Dr. E. M. Macphail.
9. Mr. R. G. Grieve.
10. Rao Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon.
11. Mr. E. F. Thomas.
12. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai.
13. Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
14. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar.
15. Mr. K. Adinarayana Reddi.
16. " M. Appalarasayya Nayudu.
17. " R. Appaswami Nayudu.
18. Rao Bahadur V. Appaswami Vandayar.
19. Mr. B. P. Devarajulu Nayudu.
20. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
21. Rao Bahadur P. C. Etirajulu Nayudu.
22. Sir P. Tyagaraya Chettiyar.
23. Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu.
24. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
25. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi.
26. Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai.
27. Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.
28. Rao Bahadur K. Gopalakrishnayya.
29. Mr. J. Kuppuswami.
30. " B. Muniswami Nayudu.
31. " A. T. Muttukumaraswami Chettiyar.
32. " M. Narayanaswami Reddi.
33. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
34. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
35. Rao Bahadur A. Ramayya Punja.
36. Mr. W. P. A. Saundarapandiya Nadar.
37. " R. K. Shanmukhaswami Chettiyar.
38. " P. Subbarayan.
39. Rao Bahadur C. Venkata Ranga Reddi.
40. Mr. S. Muttumanikkachari.
41. Rev. W. Meston.
42. Mr. A. T. Palmer.
43. " M. Ratnaswami.
44. Sri Meka V. Apparao Bahadur.
45. The Zamindar of Mandasa.
46. Mr. K. Prabhakaran Tampar.
47. " C. R. T. Congreve.
48. A. D. M. Bayotti Sahib Bahadur.
49. Saiyid Muhammad Badsha Sahib Bahadur.
50. Muhammad Abdur-Rahim Khan Sahib.
51. Khan Sahib Munshi Muhammad Abdur Rahman Sahib.
52. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Sadulla Badsha Sahib.
53. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib.
54. Mr. A. M. MacDougall.

The amendment was lost, 12 voting for and 54 against.

Clause 26 was then put and passed, and added to the Bill.

The Council adjourned at 5 p.m. to meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 5th February 1923.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX B.

[Vide page 1567 supra.]

Statement showing the commission drawn by the Official Assignee of Madras in each of the years 1918 to 1921, and the commission paid to Messrs. Dowden & Co., the auctioneers of the Official Assignee, during those years.

Year.	Commission					
	Drawn by the Official Assignee.			Paid to Dowden & Co.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1918	21,101	6	10	13,799	10	2
1919	17,417	13	10	19,544	12	8
1920	52,963	7	10	5,278	4	9
1921	54,289	3	10	6,308	13	11

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Law Department.